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Concerning Communist Bandits in Various Sections of China

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The Situation of the Communist Party and the Communist Army  
in North China

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Summary

1. Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the withdrawal of Nankiang influence after the North China negotiations, the North China Communist Party seems to be trying to enlarge the Red Army. There is little promise that the activity will develop into a large scaled one due to the presence of factors unfavorable to communization, such as the simplicity and insensibility of the people, the low standards of education and of living conditions, the relatively small density of population, etc. We observe, however, that this activity must not be overlooked, because it is being encouraged and incited from Outer Mongolia and Sinking.
2. At present the Communist Army in North China, except for some units which go under the names of the Red Army, the 26th Army etc., and are powerful in one part of Shensi and Kansu, seems to be just setting about to organize in the Taining district or Tzu-chow district, etc., in the southern part of Hopei Province.

Text

1. Construction work on the Loming Line. The Loming Line is also called the Sipei Line. The Communists propose to maintain contact on land between the U.S.S.R. and the Communist Area in the Chinese Republic by this line; the

purpose of this plan is to strengthen the communist constituency in the area extending through Szechwan, Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang. The Chu Mao Army and the Hsu Hsiang-chien Army which are active now in the northwest part of Szechwan Province form the main strength to be used for this purpose.

2. The Number of Communists in North China

Hopei Province	17,000
Honam "	30,000
Shantung "	29,000
Shansi "	27,000
Shensi "	72,000
Kansu "	45,000

On June 10 the Northern Division of the Central Communist Party received notification from the Central Administrative office to the effect that, taking the opportunity given by the withdrawal of Nanking influence, they should stimulate activities in the various attached organs and prepare for future aggressive action. At 1:00 p.m. on June 12, twelve party leaders, including Fong Chen, Hu Jen-pu, Piao-hua, Kuo Su-ting, etc., held a meeting at Peiring Park in Tientsin and decided to rid themselves thoroughly of the Nationalist Party Section and to acquire the support of the industrial and agricultural labor masses.

3. The Guiding Organ and Party Expenditures.

General leadership is in the hands of the Central Administrative Office of the Communist Party of the Chinese Republic. A board of direction for operations in northern sections is set up in the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Peiping, and Erdos (phonetic) is the chief of the board.

It is said that the annual expenditures of the Communist Party in North China is about 700,000 yuan a year. The sum is sent biannually from the Ywantung Bank in Shanghai to the U.S.S.R. Consulate in Tientsin.

Incidentally, it is said that the total annual expenditure of the Communist Party of the Chinese Republic consists of 7,000,000 yuan for military activity, 2,500,000 yuan for special activities, and 3,000,000 yuan for running expenses of the party. The sum is sent from the 3rd International to the Ywantung Bank in Shanghai.

4. The Relation between the Communist Party and the Communist Army.

The Communist Party is generally considered to be under the control of the 3rd International, as mentioned above.

However, regardless of the superficial or formal connections of the army, its actual activities are not different from those of bandits or of the Chinese Army in general. Its members plunder and commit outrages as they please. We must consider the facts that some of them rob or loot rich families of the

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country and, by dividing their plunder among soldiers and agricultural and industrial laborers, they have come to be welcomed by the pauper class which makes up 80 per cent of the entire Chinese population.

5. The Organization of the Communist Party in North China.  
Reference Def. Doc. # 693, 694.
6. The Situation of Partisans of the Red Army of Laborers and Peasants in North China. Reference Def. Doc. # 693, 694.

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I, HAYASHI Kaoru, who occupy the post of : Documents  
Bureau, Foreign Ministry, hereby certify that the document  
hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 3 pages  
and entitled "Situation of the Communist Party and the Com-  
munist Army in North China" is an exact and authorized excerpt  
from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government  
(Foreign Ministry).

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 24 day of March, 1947.

/s/ HAYASHI Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were  
affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,  
on this same date.

Witness: /s/ URAKE Katsuma (seal)

Translation Certificate.

I, Charlie S. Terry, chief of the Defense Language Branch,  
hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the  
above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief,  
a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning  
of the original document.

/s/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan  
Date Apr. 15, 1947

404 Doc #897

昭和拾年一月現在

支那各地共匪關係雜纂

參情報密報 第十年  
第九號

外務省記

北支に於ける共產黨並共産軍の状況

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## 要 旨

一、北支交渉後南京勢力の撤退に伴ひ北支共産黨は此際と許り赤軍擴大に努めつゝあるが如きも、民心の貧乏飽乏、教育及生活程度の低級、人口密度の少き等赤化事業に便ならざる素因あるにより、將來に於て大なる發展は期待し得ざるも、最近外蒙及新疆方面よりの呼び掛けに依り、必ずしも屈服することを許さざるものと主張しあり。

二、北支に於ける共産軍として、目下陝西、甘肅の一部地方に紅軍第二十六軍等の名目の下に若干部隊駐留しある外、河北省南部大名、魏州地方等に於て、其組織に着手しあるに過ぎざるが如し。

## 本 文

### 一、蘇聯路線の工作

西北路線とも稱し蘇聯邦と中國共産黨と國境接壤を圖らんとするものにして、四川、陝西、甘肅、新疆を貫通する地域に盤固なる地位を作らんとするに在り。現に四川西北部地方に活動しある朱毛軍、徐向前軍は此目的の爲主力を形成するものなり。



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二、北支に於ける共産黨員の數

河 北 省	一七、〇〇〇
河 南 省	三〇、〇〇〇
山 東 省	二九、〇〇〇
山 西 省	二七、〇〇〇
陝 西 省	七二、〇〇〇
甘 肅 省	四五、〇〇〇

中央共産黨北方支局は、六月十日中央政治局より南京勢力の北支進  
 退の好機を望へ、所屬各機關を管轄し、積極の活動を準備すべしと  
 の通牒を受けたるを以て、六月十二日午後一時天津北寧公園に於て  
 天津附近の黨首嚴者たる馮振、胡仁博、袁化、高野、張等十二名集  
 合し、地共黨部の徹底的驅逐、工農労働大衆の獲得等の案件を決議  
 せり。

三、指導機關並經費

一般の指導は中國共産黨中央政治局よりの指令に依るものとし、北  
 平華聯大使館内に北方工作指導局を設けし、ブルコフを其主任に任

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命しあり。

北支に於ける共產黨の經費は年額約七十萬元にして、之を二期に分

ち在上海遠東銀行より天津蘇聯領事館に送付しありと言ふ。  
四、共產黨と共産軍との關係  
四、共產黨と共産軍との關係  
共產黨は以上の如き第三國際の制制下にあると視られるも共産軍  
に至りては表面又は形式的には兎も角、實際的行動は何ら異なりし  
くは一般支那軍と異なる所なく、獨る盧奉掠奪、暴行を恣にしあるも  
中には土豪劣紳を襲ひて、兵、農、工に分匪する等のことより、貧  
民階級即ち支那住民の八割を占むる農民からは寧ろ歓迎せられつゝ、  
あるは注意を要す。

五、

北支に於ける共產黨の組織系統

附表第一は附圖側對第六九三及六九四號参照

Ref Doc #877

六、北支に於ける工業及交通の状況  
附圖は附圖例を第 六九三 及 六九四 號参照

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分、林 義 ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ三頁ヨリ成ル北支に於ける共產黨並共產軍ノ狀況ト題スル警報ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ抜粋ノ正縮ニシテ眞實ナル爲シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月二十四日 於東京

林 義

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人

滿 部 勝 馬

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